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Knowing also the Polish peasant's predilection for his own cottage and the opposition that might be encountered in some cases from the present occupant to sharing his cottage, it is imperative that both be made to realize the benefits to be derived from a share in such farming.

The social and political agents should make the farmers cognizant of the necessity of working the poorly exploited areas of the western territory.

At present, there are only about 3,000 farms in the western territories which are utilized to the fullest extent. There are 7,900 farms on which 50 percent of the buildings have been destroyed and 10,969 farms on which more than 50 percent of the buildings have been destroyed.

The capacity of these farms in the western territory to absorb the new settlers will be greatly increased with full application of the investment plan. Up to 1 February, 32,000 farmhouses have already been repaired. The plan for village reconstruction in 1949 provides for the repair of 8,900 farm buildings at a cost of 1,435 million zlotys. The greatest amount is to be spent in the Szczecin Wojewodztwo, where it is planned to repair 2,872 farmhouses at a cost of 458 million zlotys and in the Olsztyn Wojewodztwo, where repair of 2,419 farm buildings will be completed at a cost of 385 million zlotys. The sums allotted for repairs can be used by the farmers to make his own repairs or the repairs can be done by the Village Peasant Self-Aid Cooperative. All investment credits are intended only for settlers coming into the western territories during November and December of 1948 and the 1st quarter of 1949.

To improve efficiency and productivity on these farms in the shortest time possible, much financial help is needed. Settlers who have reserved farms in the western territories have already received 221 million zlotys for purchase of stock. At present, additional credit of 175 million zlotys is being made available for the same purpose. Farmers with large families receive loans of 80,000 zlotys for the purchase of a cow and 110,000 zlotys for a house. Reports from the area indicate that the settlers are readily adjusting themselves to the program.

Medium-term credits for planting are also being made available to settlers moving into the western territories. It is estimated that the spring and fall planting will absorb 225 million zlotys. An additional 600 million zlotys in short-term credit have been made available for the purpose.

The settlers will be entitled to reduced tax rates and reduced payments to the Social Savings Fund. It is expected that all relief measures provided for in the decree on business taxes and additional relief in securing tax reductions and tax exemptions for the settlers will be carried out.

MILITARY RESERVE REGISTRATION TO BEGIN -- Zycie Warszawy, No 61, 3 Mar 49

From 21 March to 30 June 1949, medical examinations will be given as the preliminary step in the registration of all military reserve personnel. This new registration is necessary because of the loss of all military reserve personnel records in Warsaw and because of the mass resettling and repatriation programs in the postwar period.

At registration, the following records must be presented: identification, age, occupation, education, military service classification, military rank or title, and two 3 x 4 centimeter photographs. If original documents cannot be found, valid duplicates must be obtained.

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POPULATION AND AREA OF SZCZECIN GIVEN -- Gazeta Ludowa, No 40, 17 Feb 49

According to the city administration's report for 1948, the population of Szczecin, including the 40,000 increase in 1948, is now 177,800.

During the same period, the city also increased its size by absorbing extensive adjacent areas, making it the largest city in Poland, followed by Poznan (224 square kilometers), Wroclaw (175 square kilometers), and Warsaw (142 square kilometers).

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